Governor's Forest Health Council

2010 Wildfire Season



Scott Hunt
Arizona State Fire Management Officer

Arizona State Forestry Division

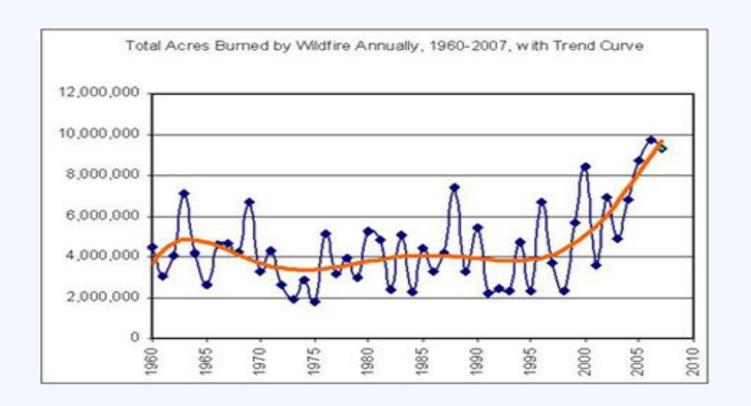
Briefing Topics

- •2010 Wildfire Assessment
- •Wildfire Trends
- •Wildfire Resources
- •Wildfire Mitigation





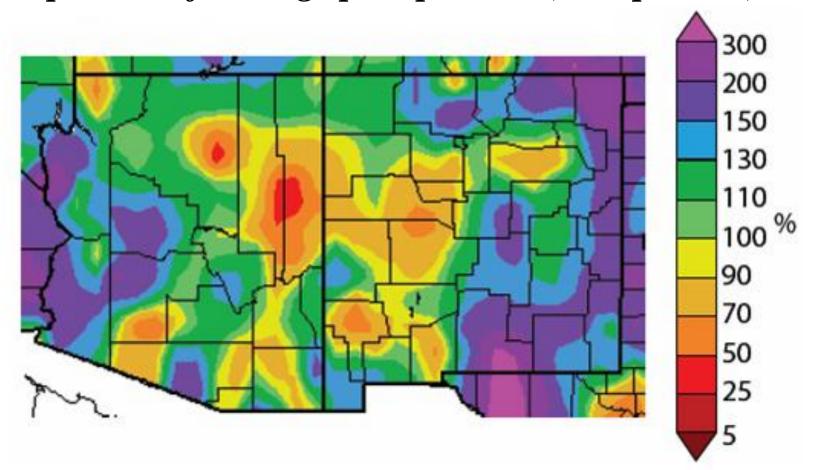
U.S. Wildfire Acreage Burned is Increasing



National Interagency Fire Center Wildland Fire Statistics

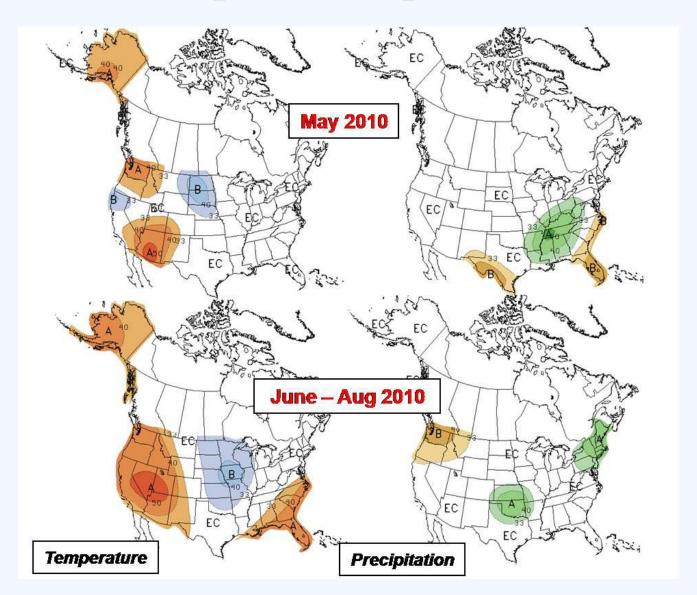
Arizona/New Mexico

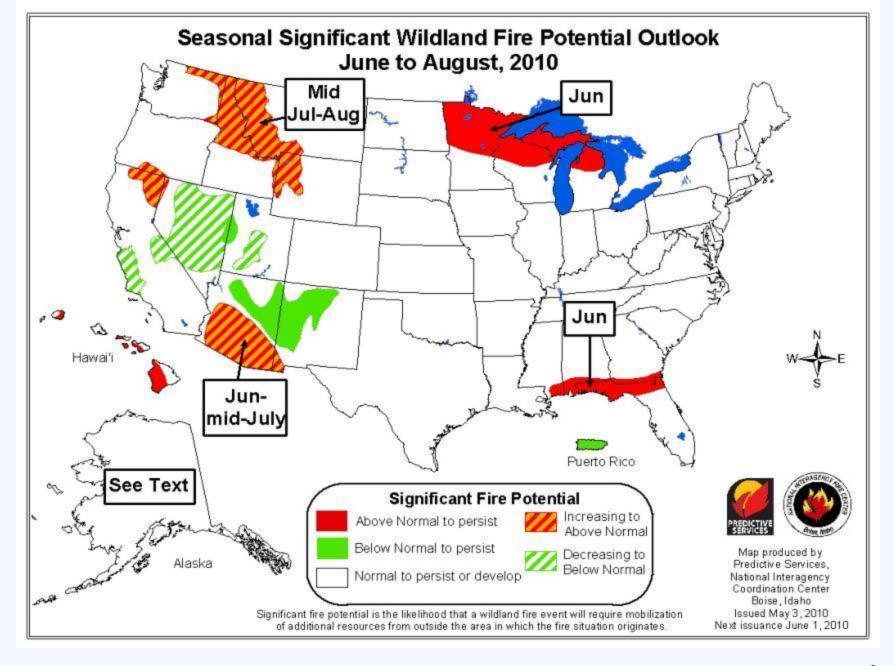
Oct 1, 2009 to March 17, 2010 percent of average precipitation (Interpolated)



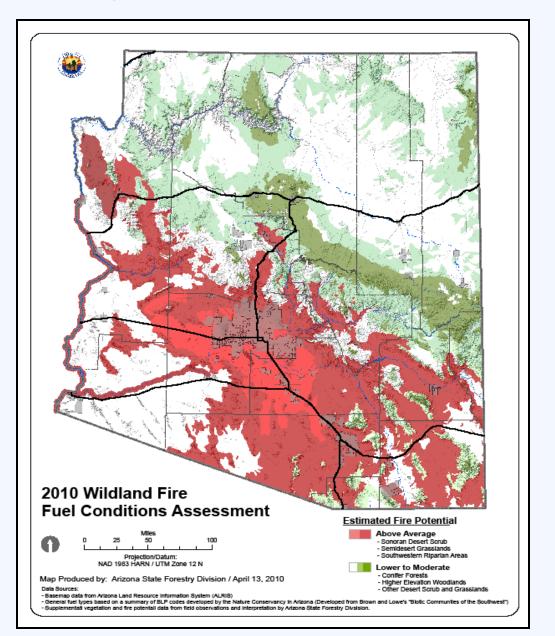
- •Parts of Arizona received three times more precipitation than normal
- •14th wettest winter on record in 115 years Source: CLIMAS SW Outlook and National Climatic Data Center

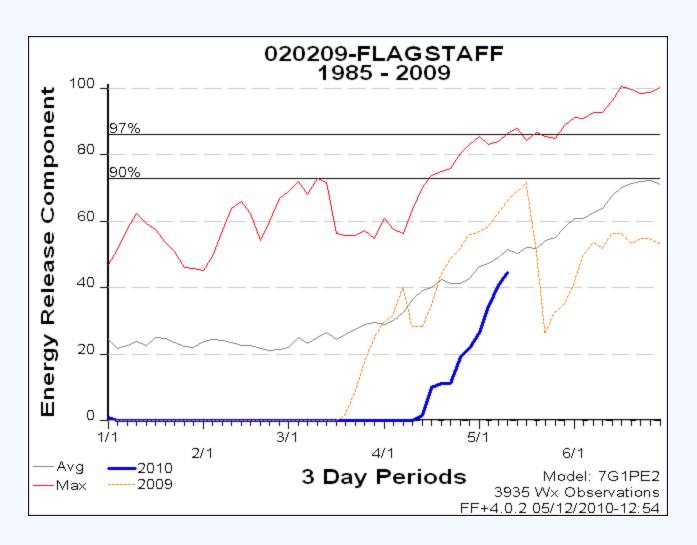
Summer Temp & Precip. Predictions

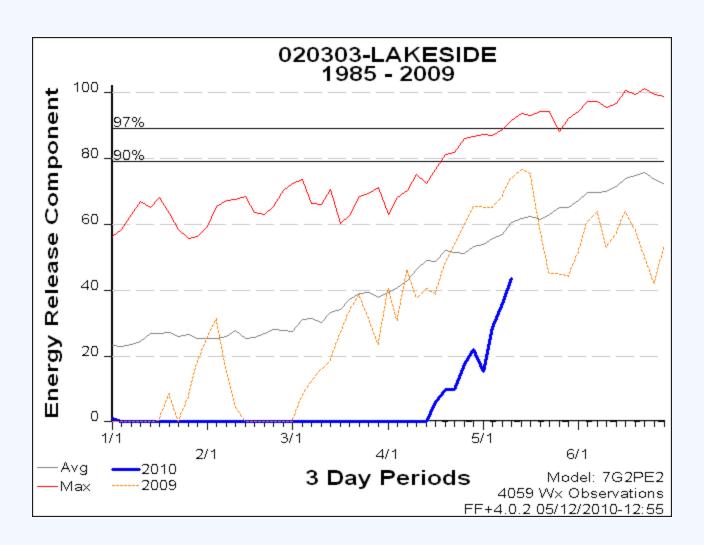


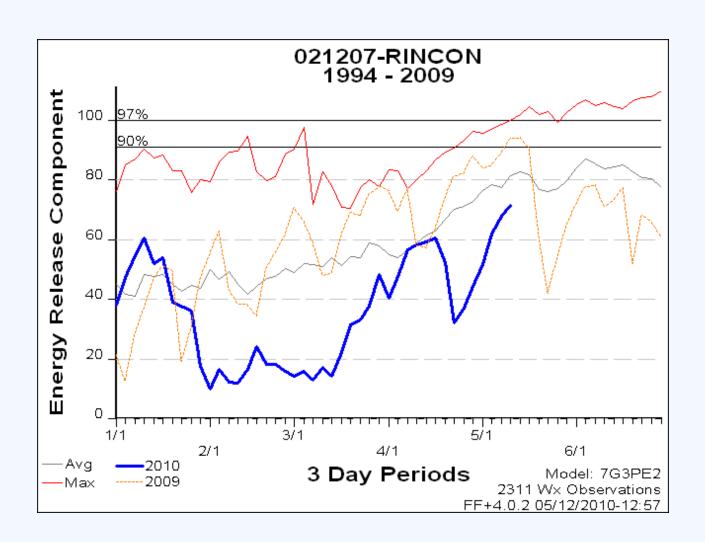


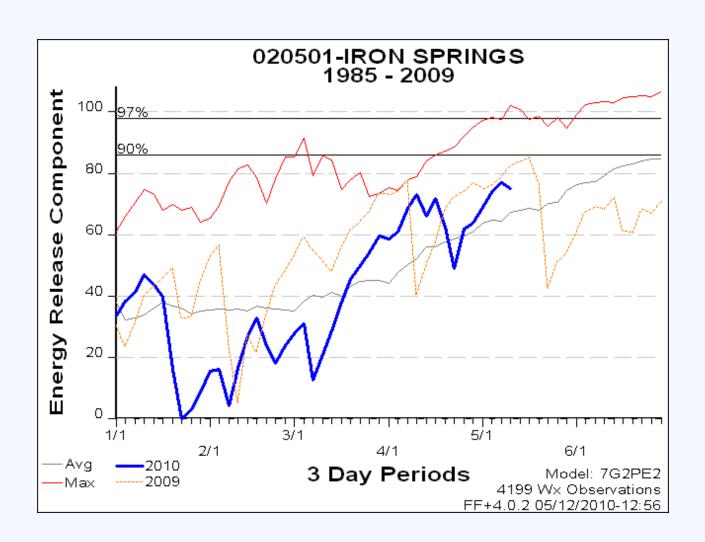
Fuel Conditions Assessment



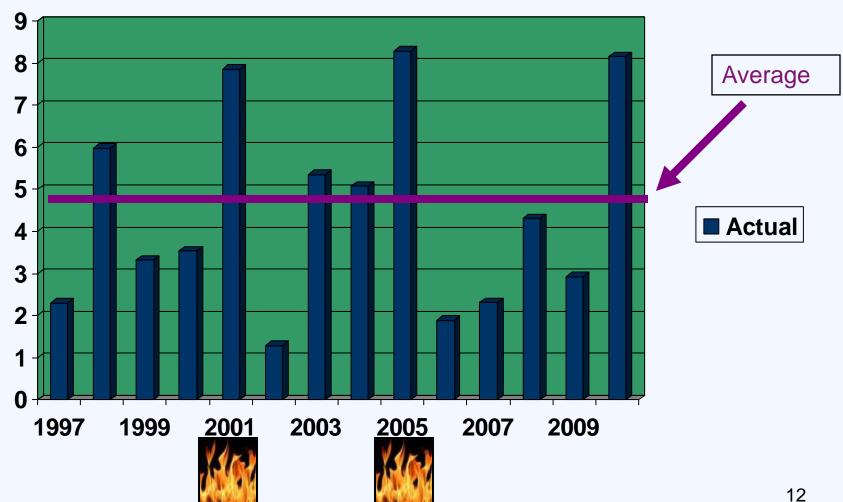




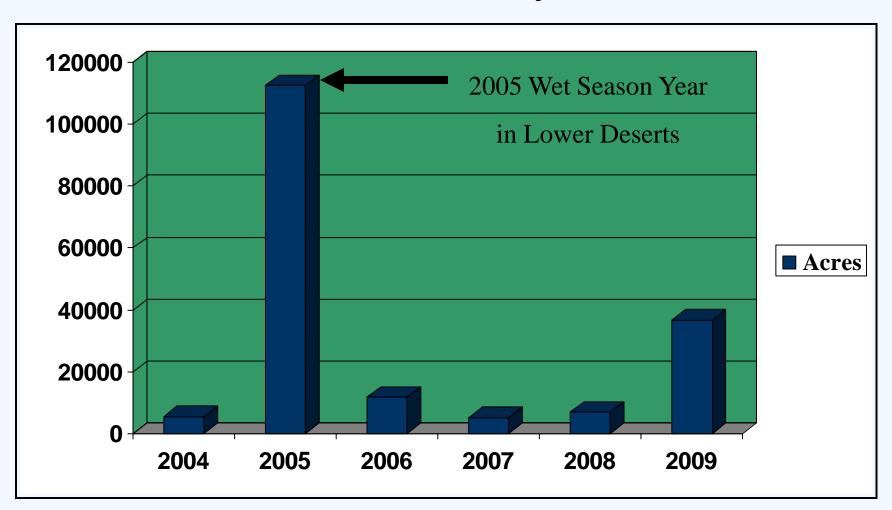




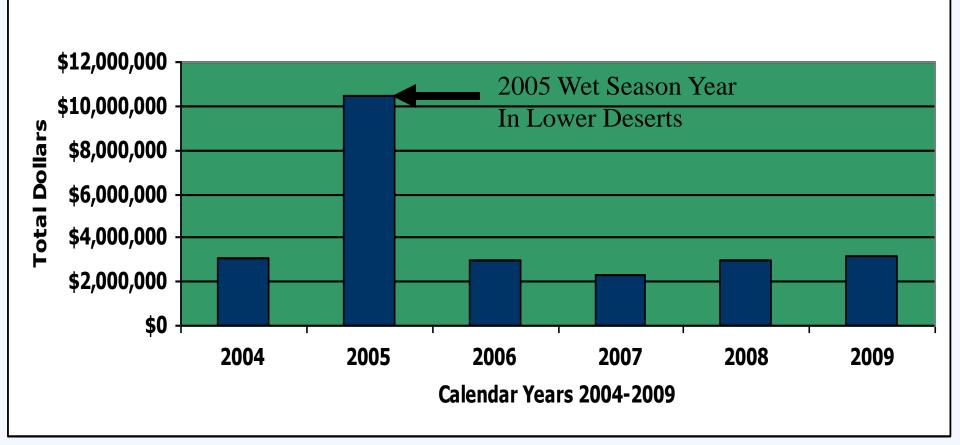
Phoenix Area Precipitation (Inches): October to March



State Responsibility Acres Burned by Year



State responsibility Wildfire suppression and preparedness costs



Wildfire Potential: Higher Elevations

- Abundant winter precipitation
- Forest and chaparral vegetation types will maintain above average dead and live fuel moistures
- Later start for fire season

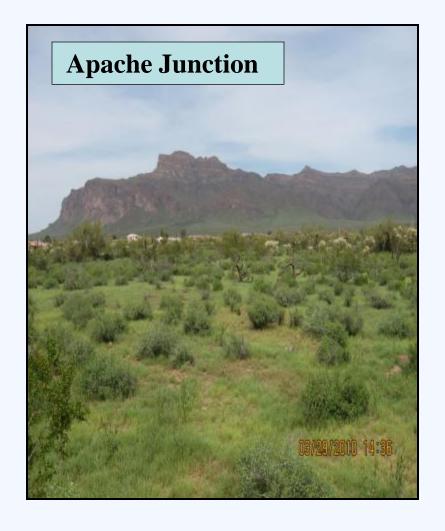






Wildfire Potential: Lower Elevations

- In many locations, continuous bed of perennial and annual grasses and weeds
- Above average fire potential in the Sonoran desert and grasslands due to that "carpet" of continuous fine fuels





North of Phoenix

Comparison: 2009 (Dry Year) vs. 2010 – (Wet Year)







Northeast Phoenix

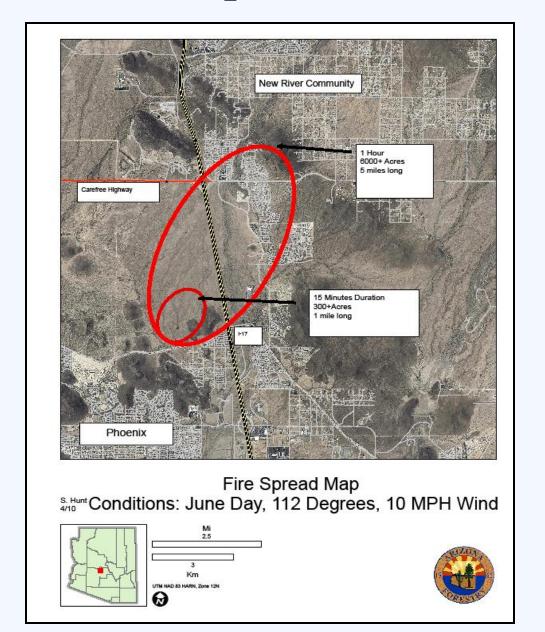
Comparison: 2009 (Dry Year) vs. 2010 (Wet Year)







Potential Fire Spread in Grassland









Salt Cedar – Grass on the banks this year may carry fire into the river channel.











Highway 95 North of Quartzite 4-4-10

Areas of Concern

Graham, Greenlee and Cochise Counties:

Bisbee, Sierra Vista, Sunizona, Elfrida, Sunsites-Pearce, and Double Adobe

Maricopa County: The majority of the county has above average potential for wildfires

Mohave, Yuma, La Paz: Colorado & Gila River Corridors, Golden Valley

Pima County: Altar Valley, Arivaca, the Santa Rita Experimental Range, the Empire Mountains, Sonoita, and Catalina

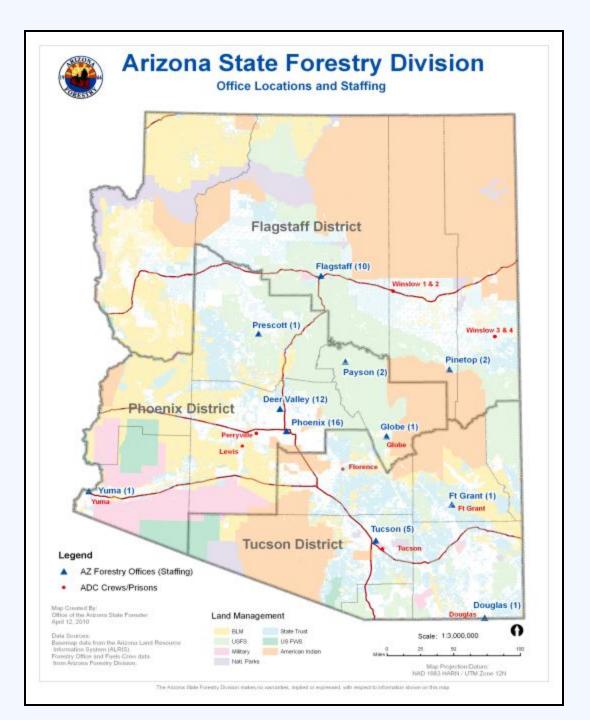
Pinal County: Oracle, Kearny, Dudleyville, Mammoth, San Manuel, and Oracle Junction, Apache Junction, Queen Valley, Queen Creek, and Superior

Santa Cruz County: Nogales, Patagonia, Tubac, and Sonoita

Yavapai and Gila: Areas below 4000 feet - Tonto Basin around Roosevelt Lake and Dripping Springs, Cordes Junction, Mayer, Verde Valley, Peeples Valley, and Sonoran Desert areas such as Black Canyon City, Congress and Wickenburg







State
Responsibility:
22 million acres
of state and
private lands
(white and blue
shaded areas)

Integrated Interagency Approach

- Core Division staff and Seasonal employees
- (12) 20-person Forestry
 Division/wildfire inmate crews
- Single Engine Air Tankers
 (SEATS) as fire conditions warrant
- Ready access to:
 - 1,000 local fire engines
 - 1,800 local firefighters
 - Substantial national resources











Wildfire Mitigation in Arizona

- Implementing "Statewide Strategy for Restoring Arizona's Forests"
- Supplemental Federal Funding
 - o Hazardous Fuels Grants
 - o \$8.27 million
 - o ARRA Hazardous Fuels and Biomass Grants
 - o \$2.5 million
- Work with communities to mitigate risk from wildfires:
 - o Community Wildfire Protection Plans
 - o 26 plans covering 100+ communities
 - o Firewise Communities
 - o 37 communities



20th Anniversary: Dude Fire

- Eleven firefighters entrapped while fighting the fire following downburst
- Six firefighters from Perryville Prison perished
 - One correctional officer
 - Five inmate crew members
- 63 homes destroyed
- Ten miles NE of Payson on Tonto National Forest and private land





Dude Fire, June 1990



Burn area 3 years ago